

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1.) Claim Amendments

The Applicants have amended claims 1, 18, 27, 30 and 33 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that Applicants regard as their invention. Claims 1-37 remain pending in the application. Favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

2.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §112, 1st paragraph

The Examiner rejected claims 1-37 under 35 U.S.C. §112, 1st paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The Examiner's rejection is based on the assertion that the limitation in the independent claims of locating a personal trusted device proximate to a particular location is not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to make and practice the invention. The Applicants traverse the rejection.

The paragraph beginning at page 15, line 9, of the specification provides:

The Bluetooth stack 290 enables the customer PC 250 to generate a short range wireless link with the Mobile electronic transaction device 260 within a limited, defined area using the Bluetooth protocol. While the present invention is described with the use of a short range wireless link using the Bluetooth protocol, it should be realized that any other short range wireless protocol enabling the customer PC 250 to access a closely located Mobile electronic transaction device 260 or other information devices would be useful within the context of the present invention.

Thus, it can be seen that the Applicants have disclosed the use of Bluetooth, or any other "short-range wireless protocol," which is suitably utilized as a communication mechanism when a personal trusted device is brought in proximity to a device at a first location; the device at the first location is capable of fully displaying the document to be signed. Bringing a device proximate to a particular location is necessary in order for the devices to be within the short-range of the wireless protocol. In order to make that aspect of the claimed invention more explicit, the Applicants have amended each of the

independent claims to emphasize that bringing the personal trusted device proximate the device on which the document to be signed is fully displayed is done in order to allow the communication of the signing of the document on the personal trusted device to the display device using a short-range wireless protocol. The Applicants have sufficiently disclosed those claim limitations such that one of ordinary skill in the art can make and practice the invention and, therefore, it is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

3.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 8-11, 13-21, 23-27 and 29-37 as being unpatentable over Proudler, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 7,302,585) in view of Wang (U.S. Patent No. 5,917,913); and, claims 7, 12, 22 and 28 as being unpatentable over Proudler in view of Wang and Moore, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 7,257,836). The Applicants traverse the rejections.

The Examiner previously rejected all of the independent claims as anticipated by Wang. In view of Applicants' clarifying claim amendments, the Examiner has now added the teachings of Proudler, which the Examiner states "teaches a trusted component, separate from the host computer, which enables the digital signing of documents. It is respectfully asserted that the Examiner reads too much into the teachings of Proudler.

One of the problems addressed by Applicants' claimed invention is that some personal electronic devices, such as a cell phone, may not be able to fully display a document which a user of such device may wish to sign, such as a contract or sales receipt. To solve that problem, the document to be signed is displayed on a first device, such as a personal computer. A representation or hash of that document is generated at the first device and communicated to the personal trusted device; the representation or hash of the document is not the entire document, but is of a nature that can be suitably displayed on the personal trusted device. A user of the device can then digitally sign the representation/hash, which is then communicated to the first device over a short-range wireless protocol when the personal trusted device is in proximity to the first device; *i.e.*, the user can simultaneously view the document to be signed on the first device when such user signs the representation/hash of that document on their personal trusted

device. That combination of functions is not taught by the cited references, either alone or in combination.

Proudler does teach the display of a document to be signed. Proudler, however, does not teach, as the Examiner has asserted, generating a representation of that document and forwarding it to a personal trusted device; wherein, the representation comprises one selected from the group consisting of document title, document number/id, and author/name id (*i.e.*, something less than the entire document but which is indicative of the document to be signed). Furthermore, Proudler does not teach the signing of such representation at the trusted personal device, and then communicating such signing to the device displaying the entire document using a short-range wireless protocol when the personal trusted device is proximate to the display device.

Similarly, Wang does not teach, or suggest, generating a representation of a document to be signed and forwarding it to a personal trusted device; wherein, the representation comprises one selected from the group consisting of document title, document number/id, and author/name id (*i.e.*, something less than the entire document but which is indicative of the document to be signed). Furthermore, Wang does not teach the signing of such representation at the trusted personal device, and then communicating such signing to the device displaying the entire document using a short-range wireless protocol when the personal trusted device is proximate to the display device.

For the foregoing reasons, claim 1 is not obvious over Proudler and Wang. Whereas independent claims 18, 27, 30 and 33 recite limitations analogous to those of claim 1, they are also not obvious in view of those references. Furthermore, whereas claims 2-17, 19-26, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 34-37 are dependent from one of those claims, and include the limitations thereof, they are not obvious in view of those references, or further in view of Moore.

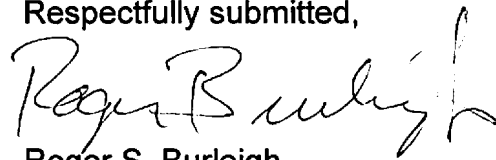
* * *

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicants believe all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for claims 1-37.

The Applicants request a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would further or expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,



Roger S. Burleigh
Registration No. 40,542

Date: June 17, 2011

Ericsson Inc.
6300 Legacy Drive, M/S EVR 1-C-11
Plano, Texas 75024

(972) 583-5799
roger.burleigh@ericsson.com